

vertex and on the scutellum; head large, subquadrate, with broad cheeks, which are obtusely angled behind; facial quadrangle much broader than long, the eyes nearly parallel; mandibles dark, the extreme apex reddened; clypeus with many but not very strong punctures; flagellum dark reddish beneath; mesothorax hairy, but shining; scutellum very shiny, sparsely punctate, not obscured by hair; area of metathorax dullish, not transversely carinate, posterior lateral margins curved outwards. Legs dark dull red, with light hair; tegulæ shining dark reddish. Wings clear, faintly dusky at apex, nervures and stigma amber-colour; b. n. meeting t. m., but not quite squarely; t. m. bent at its lower end; second s.m. about twice as broad below as above, and receiving the first r. n. about its middle; third s.m. receiving second r. n. a short distance from its end. Abdomen hairy, shining, the hind margins of the segments rufescent; the hair at apex more or less fuscous, but not black.

Hab. "Australia," 58. 168.

Easily known by the very broad face, with black hair at the sides.

LV.—*Notes on the Forficularia.*—IX. *On new Species, with Synonymic Notes.* By MALCOLM BURR, B.A., F.L.S., F.E.S.

I AM at present engaged upon a general revision of the Dermaptera (earwigs) of the world, and, through the generosity of my friends and correspondents, am able to examine a very large amount of material, including a high proportion of the types of the described species. Lack of time, however, will very greatly delay the completion of the work, and therefore, in order to prevent the confusion likely to occur through having a large number of novelties named and described in manuscript, I shall publish the descriptions of such new species as pass through my hands during the period of preparation.

Our knowledge of this group of insects has made such progress in recent years, and so many new forms have been discovered and described, and many of the old genera contained such heterogeneous groups, that a number of new genera will be required; it is not, however, advisable to erect new genera except in comprehensive works, and so many of

the new species described in these papers will be provisionally placed in the existing genera to which they have the strongest affinities.

Gonolabis Verhoeffi, sp. n.

Fusco-castaneus, nitidus: antennæ (13 segmenta restant); segmento 3 longo, clavato; 4 quam 3 dimidio breviori, valido, ovato; 5 quam 3 breviori, ovato; 6 tertium æquanti, ovato-clavato; ceteris longioribus, ovato-conicis: caput læve, tumidum, margine postico recto: pronotum subquadratum, marginibus omnibus rectis, postice leviter dilatatum, lateribus reflexis; planum: abdomen glabrum, læve, postice valde dilatatum; segmentum ultimum dorsale quam metanotum duplo latius, magnum, læve, latius quam longius, margine postico recto, integro, medio sutura distincta instructum; lateribus carina instructis; segmentum penultimum dorsale lateribus carinatis, rugulosis, postice reflexis, in modum generis *Ancistrogastri*; segmentum ultimum dorsale lateribus oblique truncatis, margine postico recto, truncato: pygidium minimum, vix perspicuum, transversum: forcipis brachia basi valida, triquetra, prope basin margine superiori dente forti apice obtuso armata; dehiuc attenuata, valde incurva, brachio dextro supra sinistrum fortius incurva, apice decussata. ♂. ♀ ignota.

	♂.
Long. corporis	10 mm.
„ forcipis	2 „

Patria. South Australia (type in Mus. Hope, ♂).

There is a second specimen, agreeing entirely in structure, but with a thick pale pubescence which is wanting in the larger specimen, doubtless through being rubbed off; the length of the body of the smaller one is 7 mm.

This species almost exactly resembles *G. Kirbyi*, Burr, but differs in the strong tubercular tooth above the base of the forceps (unarmed in *G. Kirbyi*) and the presence on the sides of the antepenultimate dorsal segment of the keel which is present on the last segment of both species; the sides of the last two or three segments in this species are more strongly hooked than in *G. Kirbyi*.

I am pleased to dedicate it to Dr. Karl Verhoeff, in recognition of his work upon the earwigs; for though it is not always possible to agree with his conclusions, the value of his articles cannot be denied.

Labia tenuipes, sp. n.

Fusco-castanea, valde pubescens: antennæ 15-segmentatæ, nigrae; segmento 3 elongato, cylindrico, apice vix incrassato; 4 cylindrico,

incrassato, quam 3 dimidio breviori; 5 quam 4 sublongiori, apice incrassato; ceteris elongato-conicis, apicalibus tenuioribus: caput fusco-castaneum, globosum, suturis haud perspicuis, margine postico recto; totum pilis longis pallidis spissis valde pubescens: pronotum caput latitudine æquans, longius quam latius, rectangulare, margine antico recto, postico rotundato; lateribus rectis, sat late reflexis; nigrum: prozona tumida, sutura mediana distincta, usque ad marginem posticum producta; hae parte tumida tantum a l marginem posticum evanescenti: elytra carinula humerali subobsoleta usque ad marginem posticum elytri percurrenti, punctis rugulosis parvis seriatim dispositis signata; rugulosa, apice truncata, lateribus pilis longis pallidis obsita: alae longae, nigrae, rugulosae: pedes graciles, longi; valde pubescentes, pilis longis, pallidis; femora longa, incrassata; tibiae tenues, femora æquantes, valde pubescentes, superne deplanatae, sed haud sulcatae; tarsi gracillimi, uniti tibiis longitudine æquantes vel sublongiores; segmento primo valde elongato, subtus dense piloso; segmento secundo minimo, simplici; segmento tertio elongato, quam primum subbreviori, subtus vix pilosum: abdomen convexum, sat latum, apicem versus paulo dilatatum, nigrum, minute granulolum, lateribus pilis longis obsitum; plicis lateralibus parvis sed distinctis; segmentum ultimum dorsale magnum, rufescens, latius quam longius, margine postico subarcuato, medio impresso, margine ipso reflexo, utrinque tuberculo magno ruguloso instructum: segmentum penultimum ventrale amplum, rotundatum, margine postico medio paulo excavatum: pygidium brevissimum, haud prominens, crassum, superne incrassatum, margine inferiori incrassato, subtuberculato: forcipis brachia basi remota, elongata, subrecta, basi incrassata et triquetra, pilis brevibus instructa, basi ipso leviter divergentia, deinde subrecta, elongata, gracilia, attenuata, medio margine interno dento forti armata.

♂. ♀ ignota.

	♂.
Long. corporis	8.5 mm.
„ forcipis	3.5 „

Patria. Peru: Chanchamarjo, La Merced, at 3000 metres (type, one ♂, in my collection, taken by W. F. H. Rosenberg).

This is a very distinct species, resembling no form known to me: it is characterized by the thick and elongate fourth and fifth segments of the antennæ; by the very hairy body; by the granulate elytra and wings; by the humeral keel of the elytra, almost obsolete, its position marked by a row of small tubercles running the entire length of the elytra's edge; by the rounded penultimate ventral segment, a little emarginate posteriorly; by the form of the pygidium and the long and slender, slightly curved, almost straight forceps; especially by the long and slender feet and the extremely long and very slender tarsi.

It will require a new genus for its reception, but its affinities are with the genus *Labia*, though it does not resemble any species known to me.

The unique specimen has the left branch of the forceps missing, and the right branch appears to have been broken off at the apex. Otherwise it is in good condition.

Chatospania confusa, sp. n.

Antennæ (?) 13-segmentatæ, fusco-testaceæ; caput, pronotum, elytra, alæ atra; ore pallido; pedes testacei, fusco-annulati; abdomen rufum; forceps rufo-fuscus. Pronotum margine antico recto, postico rotundato, metazona angusta: abdomeni plicis later-alibus parvis; segmentum ultimum dorsale fusco-rufum, magnum, quadratum, margine postico medio sulculatum, supra insertionem forcipis tuberculo obtuso utrinque instructo: forcipis brachia ♂ basi triquetra, typica, subrecta, medio margine interno dentato; pygidium breve, latum, margine postico sinuato, angulis posticis in lobos parvos acutos obliquos productis. ♂.

	♂.
Long. corporis	9 mm.
„ forcipis	3 „

Patia. Mentawai, Sipora, Sereinu, v.-vi. 1894: taken by Modigliani, one male (type in coll. mea).

The type of this species has long been in my collection, labelled "*Ch. Fœa*, Borm.?" from de Bormans's own collection. It is distinct, however, from *Ch. Fœa*, on account of the short and broad pygidium of the male, which has the angles produced into small, sharp tubercles or lobes; otherwise it resembles *Ch. Fœa* closely, in form and colour. The female is not yet known.

Mecomera Kervillei, sp. n.

Statura majore; colore fusco-rufo: antennæ 17-segmentatæ; segmento primo valde incrassato; 3 modice elongato, apice incrassato; 4 quam 3 dimidio breviori, incrassato, ovato; 5 quam 3 subbreviori, valido, ovato; 6 tertium æquanti, incrassato, subcylindrico; ceteris elongatis, cylindricis; brunneæ: caput læve, deplanatum, rufo-testaceum, margine postico leviter emarginato: pronotum caput latitudine æquans, deplanatum, testaceum, fusco-variegatum; margine antico convexo, in collem producto; margine postico subrotundato; lateribus rectis; longius quam latius, postice leviter dilatatum: elytra ampla, deplanata, lævia, apice emarginata, fusca: alæ longæ, læves, fusæ: pedes testacei, breves, compressi: tarsorum segmento primo quam tertium distincte breviori, secundo parvo, haud lobato; tarsi dilatati, breves:

abdomen valde depressum, latum, rufum, lateribus infuscatis, læve, plicis lateralibus distinctis; segmentum ultimum dorsale ♂ magnum, subquadratum, læve, latius quam longius, margine postico medio impresso, utrinque tuberculato; angulis in tuberculum parvum productis; ♀ margine postico angustius, tuberculis obsoletis: pygidium ♂ breve, transversum, margine postico exciso, angulis in puncta acuta productis; ♀ brevissimum, subglobosum, margine postico leviter emarginato: forcipis brachia ♂ valida, deplanata, lata, rufa, margine interno dente forti bifido armata, dehinc crenulata, sensim attenuata, apice incurva; ♀ subcontigua, deplanata, subrecta, margine interno crenulata, sensim incurva, apice decussata. ♂ ♀.

	♂.	♀.
Long. corporis	14·5 mm.	13·5 mm.
„ forcipis	2·5 „	3 „

Patria. Java (1 ♂, 1 ♀, ex coll. Gadeau de Kerville).

Approaches *M. Weissi*, Burr, from Tonkin, but larger and stouter; the coloration is different, and the forceps are shorter and stouter and more strongly toothed.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to my friend M. Gadeau de Kerville, who, with great generosity, has placed his entire collection at my disposal.

Ancistrogaster Kervillei, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, glaber: antennæ nigrae, 11-segmentatae; segmentis elongatis, cylindricis; segmentis 3 et 4 subaequantibus, 5 sublongiori: caput tumidum, nigrum, margine postico recto: pronotum nigrum, lateribus anguste testaceum, caput latitudine æquanti, latius quam longius, margine antico truncato, postico subconvexo; lateribus rectis; vix tumidum, deplanatum, sutura mediana subobsoleta: elytra brevia, latiora quam longiora; carina humerali distincta, in medio elytri evanescenti; trapezoidalia, margine interno quam externo breviori; margine postico oblique truncato: alæ nullæ: pedes typicæ, longi; tibiæ superne integres; tarsorum segmentum primum cetera unita longitudine æquans: abdomen basi angustum, medio valde dilatatum, apice angustatum, depressum, nigrum; segmentis 2 et 3 plicis distinctis; ♂ medio valde dilatatum, segmentis 2-6 lateribus in tuberculum reflexum acuminatum recurvis; segmentis 2 penultimis angustioribus, inermibus; segmentum ultimum dorsale ♂ læve, transversum, medio puncto impresso, margine postico incrassato, tuberculis 2 obtusis paullo elevatis instructum; angulis exterioribus posticis acutis: abdomen ♀ minus dilatatum, segmentis lateribus haud reflexis; segmentum ultimum dorsale ♀ valde angustatum, subinermis: pygidium ♂ brevissimum, conicum; ♀ brevissimum, conicum: segmentum penultimum ventrale ♂ ♀ rotundatum; segmentum ultimum ventrale ♂ margine postico medio

emarginatum, bilobum, lobis rotundatis, fere totum obtectum, angulis carinulatis; ♀ obtectum: forcipis brachia ♂ depressa, basi sat incrassata, margine interno prope basin dente parvo armata; in dimidio primo valde divergentia; in dimidio apicali repente, fere angulatum incurva, apice ipso sinuata et mucronata; ad tertiam partem apicalem margine interno dento obtuso armata; ♀ simplicia, recta, subcontigua, gracilia. ♂ ♀.

	♂.	♀.
Long. corporis	9·5–11·5 mm.	10–11 mm.
„ forcipis	3–3·5 „	3·5 „
Lat. max. abdominis	4·75–5 „	3·75 „
„ „ forcipis	3–3·5	

Patria. Venezuela: region of Merida (in coll. Gadeau de Kerville et mea; typus in coll. mea).

This species I formerly confused with *Ancistrogaster impennis*, Borm., but on a comparison with the original type of the latter I find it differs in several respects: the forceps are strongly bowed outwards and then inwards and have but a small tooth at the base on the inner margin, in *A. impennis* there is a powerful tooth at that place and the branches are gently incurved; in the new species the extreme tips of the forceps are strongly sinuate, as the antepical tooth is obsolete, but in *A. impennis* the two hooks are both strongly developed; in *A. impennis* the elytra have the exterior keel continued throughout their length, in *A. Kervillei* it dies out half-way down the elytra; in *A. impennis* the pronotum is almost square, in *A. Kervillei* it is transverse: in the final revision both these forms will probably require new genera.

I dedicate it to my friend M. Gadeau de Kerville, as a slight token for his generosity in providing me with a large amount of most interesting material, including three pairs in good condition, of this new species.

Opisthocosmia Poultoni, sp. n.

Gracilis: antennæ ?-segmentatæ, sat crassæ; segmento 3 brevi, conico; 4 sublongiori, conico; 5 conico, etiam longiori; nigræ (13 segmenta restant): caput læve, rufum, margine postico recto; oculis parvis, nigris: pronotum planum, capite sublatius, margine antico truncato, postico late rotundato, lateribus rectis; planum, pallido-flavum, sublatius quam longius, lateribus vix reflexis: elytra longa, angusta, humeris vix dilatatis, apice truncata, fusco-castanea: alæ longæ, pallido-flavæ: pedes breves, testacci: abdomen cylindricum, rufum, læve, plicis lateralibus distinctis; segmentum ultimum dorsale ♂ quadratum, fuscum, læve, apice subangustatum, declive, margine postico subsinuato, angulis oblique truncatis: pygidium brevissimum, transversum, integrum:

forcipis brachia basi remota, gracilia, valde elongata, rotundata; margine interno prope basin leviter excavata; ad quartam partem longitudinis dente parvo armata, dehinc teretia, rectissima, gracilia, inermia, apice incurva. ♂. ♀ ignota.

	♂.
Long. corporis	12 mm.
„ forcipis	8 „

Patria. Batchian (taken by Wallace; type, 1 ♂, in Mus. Hope, Oxford, “Stevens, 1860”).

In spite of the age of the type, it is in very good condition, except that the antennæ are somewhat broken.

In form it resembles *O. formosa*, but differs in colour; the broad, flat pronotum is characteristic.

I am very pleased to dedicate it to Professor Poulton, who has always placed the Hope Collection at my disposal with the greatest courtesy.

Opisthocosmia formosa, sp. n.

Gracilis, elongata: antennæ fusæ; segmento primo valde elongato, apice incrassato; 3 valde elongato, pallido, cylindrico; 4 cylindrico, quam 3 vix breviori; 5 tertium æquanti, cylindrico; (segmenta 6 restant): caput nigrum, tumidum, margine postico submarginato: pronotum capite angustius, longius quam latius, subovatum, margine antico recto, postico late rotundato, lateribus subrotundatis; nigrum: prozona tumida; lateribus reflexis: elytra angusta, carina humerali obsoleta, costa autem elytri distincte plicata; fusco-castanea, macula humerali magna rufa ornata: alæ longæ, nigrae, basi macula magna flava ornata: pedes longi, graciles, testacei, genubus infuscatis: abdomen gracile, fusco-rufum, læve; segmentum ultimum dorsale attenuatum, longius quam latius, læve, margine postico subrotundato, subreflexo et subincrassato: pygidium minimum, globosum: forcipis brachia basi remota, gracilia, rotundata, valde elongata, subrecta, margine interno in dimidio basali crenulata; ad mediam longitudinem dente parvo subobsoleto armata, dehinc inermia, teretia; usque ad dentem medium subsinuata, ovalem valde elongatam includentia; dehinc subrecta, apice incurva. ♂. ♀ ignota.

	♂.
Long. corporis	9 mm.
„ forcipis	7·5 „

Patria. Cameroons (type, one ♂, ex coll. Gadeau de Kerville).

This graceful species is the first of the genus recorded from Africa, if we except the wingless *O. Micheli*, Burr, from Abyssinia and *O. hova*, Borm., from Madagascar, both of

which are very different in colour and of much stouter build. It may be also known by the colour of the elytra and wings, and the long, slender, almost unarmed forceps.

Anechura sokotrana, sp. n.

Corpus pilis longis pallidis obsitum, fusco-castaneum; antennæ testaceæ, segmentis gracilioribus; caput ferrugineum, suturis transversalibus sat distinctis: pronotum quadratum, nigrum, marginibus rectis, postico rotundato, totum subtumidum, marginibus reflexis, pallido-testaceis; elytra brevia, nigra, medio macula magna pallida ornata, margine interno quam externo multo brevius, margine postico sinuato, angulo interno apicali rotundato: alæ abortivæ: pedes longi, sat graciles, testacei, femoribus prope apicem infuscatis: abdomen magnum, rufonigrum, punctulatum, plicis lateralibus sat distinctis; segmentum ultimum ♂ subquadratum, latius quam longius, margine postico superne tuberculis duobus, spiniformibus, supra forceps spectantibus, armatum; ♀ angustum, declive, inermis: pygidium ♂ quadratum, globosum, lateribus convexis, margine postico truncato, angulis spinulis armatis; ♀ haud perspicuum. Forcepis brachia ♂ sat valida, basi ipso paullo dilatata sed haud deplanata, margine interno basi ipso dente forti armata, dehinc extus ac intus incurva, aream ellipticam elongatam includentia, inermis; ♀ recta, inermis, contigua; forceps rufescens, apice infuscatus.

	♂.	♀.
Long. corporis	16 mm.	10 mm.
„ forcepis	6 „	3 „

Patria. Sokotra (♂ ♀ in B.M.).

Anechura Fedtchenkoi, Burr, in Forbes's Nat. Hist. Sokotra, p. 414 (1903).

The two specimens brought from Sokotra by the Forbes-Grant Expedition were formerly identified by me as *A. Fedtchenkoi* (*l. c.*), but, now that I have been able to examine a good series of that species, a further examination shows that they are entirely distinct. The forceps are more strongly bowed, forming an elongated ellipse; the pygidium is different; the last segment of the abdomen has two tubercles in the middle, pointing directly backwards and parallel, whereas in *A. Fedtchenkoi* the tubercles are stronger, situated at the corners, and point outwards.

Forficula canariensis, sp. n.

F. Lesnei proxime affinis: differt statura majore, robustiori, elytris brevioribus, apico oblique truncatis, angulis rotundatis, margine interno quam externo multo brevioribus, corpore minus pubescenti. Ceteris cum *F. Lesnei* omnino congruet. ♀ ignota.

	♂.
Long. corporis	11.5 mm.
„ forcipis	3 „

Patria. Teneriffe (♂ in B.M.).

Very closely allied to *F. Lesnei*, agreeing exactly in the form of the forceps, but somewhat larger and stouter, and the elytra are trapezoidal instead of square, and almost show a minute scutellum.

Forficula redempta, sp. n.

Statura mediocri: antennæ segmento primo testacco: caput rufonigrum, postice subtumidum, suturis obsoletis: pronotum fuscum, lateribus testaceis, margine antico truncato, postico lateribusque late rotundatis, sat supra elytra productum; prozona tumida, a metazona plana distincte sejuncta: elytra nigra, macula parva humerali flava ornata, longa, apice truncata: alæ longæ, pallidoflavæ, sutura infuscata: pedes testacei: abdomen nigrum, vix punctulatum, plicis lateralibus distinctis; segmentum ultimum dorsale ♂ magnum, subquadratum, paullo latius quam longius, margine postico medio trituberculato, utrinque ad latera tuberculo parvo instructum: pygidium haud perspicuum: forcipis brachia ♂ fusco-rufa, parte dilatata brevi, quartam partem forcipis attingenti, margine interno crenulato, hac parte deplanata dente parvo superiori sursum spectanti terminata; dehinc attenuata, gracilia, inermia, arcuatim incurva. ♂. ♀ ignota.

	♂.
Long. corporis	10 mm.
„ forcipis	3 „

Forficula smyrnensis, Burr, in Forbes's Nat. Hist. Sokotra, p. 413, pl. xxv. fig. 5 (♂) (1903).

Patria. Sokotra: Dahamieh, 3500 feet (♂, unique, in B.M.).

Resembles *F. smyrnensis*, with which it was formerly confused by both M. de Bormans and myself, but smaller, slighter, darker: the flattened part of the forceps has a smooth tooth pointing upwards, and the pronotum is almost circular, instead of transverse oblong.

Forficula vidua, sp. n.

Haud nitida. Statura majore; colore nigro: antennæ (?) 10-segmentatæ; segmentis tenuibus, 4 sat elongato, quam 3 vix breviori; rufo-nigræ: caput nigrum, globosum, suturis vix perspicuis: pronotum sublatius quam longius, lateribus parallelis margine postico rotundato; prozona vix tumida, medio sulculo impresso: elytra lata, brevia, apice truncata, fusco-castanea, haud nitida: alæ breves, parum prominentes, fusco-castaneæ: pedes testacei: abdomen atrum, vix punctulatum, plicis distinctis; segmentum ultimum

dorsale medio impressum et subtuberculatum: pygidium breve, conicum, apice fissum: forcipis brachia sat valida; margine interno prope basin dilatata et deplanata, hac parte brevi vix contigua, dente obtuso obsoleto terminata; dehinc sensim incurva, in tertia parte basali denticulo minuto: forceps ipse haud deplanatus, margine solo interno laminato. ♂.

		♂.
Long. corporis	12 mm.
„ forcipis	4.5 „

Patria. Guatemala: Mt. Oltrain (in B.M.).

SYNONYMIC NOTES.

The following descriptions and names appear to me to be applied to the same species; I have not been able to verify all the types, but the quoted localities and the descriptions leave very little doubt that the names are synonymous.

Anechura eoa, Semenov, Rev. russe d'Ent. ii. p. 100, fig. 2 (1902) = *Forficula japonica*, Borm. An. Soc. Esp. H. N. ix. p. 512 (1880). As the name *japonica* in *Forficula* is pre-occupied by Haan, Rehn (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxvii. p. 540, 1904) suggests the new specific name *athymia*. As it falls into my genus *Odontopsalis* (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1904, p. 316), which will coincide with true *Anechura*, Scudder, the correct name for this insect is *Anechura athymia* (Rehn).

Nesogaster Fruhstorferi, Verhoeff, Zool. Anzeig. no. 665, p. 191 (1902) = *Labia dolicha*, Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xx. p. 311 (1897); so that the correct name for this species is *Nesogaster dolichus* (Burr).

Sparatta semifulva, Borm. Notes from the Leyden Mus. vi. p. 183 (1884), and *Sphingolabis furcifera*, Borm. l. c. p. 194, appear to be respectively the ♀ and the ♂ of the same insect. I have in my collection an insect which agrees perfectly with the description of the first, and with an unpublished drawing of it by de Bormans himself, and another which agrees equally well with the latter and with an unpublished coloured drawing of the same: but these two insects are very obviously the sexes of one species; they resemble in every particular of locality and coloration, were taken together, and differ only in the form of the pygidium and forceps; the "*semifulva*" specimens have all seven visible abdominal segments (that is, are females), and the

"*furcifera*" specimens have always nine (that is, are males): it appears, therefore, that de Bormans was mesmerised by the forceps and pygidium of "*semifulva*," which are unusually developed for a female, and considered the specimens to be males. The second tarsal segment, examined by a microscope, shows practically no dilation; and as *furcifera* is the type of *Sphingolabis*, it effectually removes that genus from the neighbourhood of *Forficula*, and conclusively demonstrates its independence from *Apterygida*, of which the type, *media*, is totally different: unless, therefore, *Sphingolabis* is shown to coincide with some other existing genus, it must be revived for this species, and probably also for *S. hawaiiensis*, Borm., and *S. borneensis*, Borm. It is wrongly revived by Verhoeff for *S. sansibarica* and its allies, as by his very definition of the new genus he excludes the typical species of *Sphingolabis*; his genus certainly holds good, but will require a new name. In the meantime, as the name "*semifulva*" occurs a few pages earlier than "*furcifera*" in the same paper, the former name must stand, and therefore, until the true position of the genus *Sphingolabis* is satisfactorily determined, this insect must be known as *Sphingolabis semifulva*, Borm.

Chelisothes vittatus, Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xi. p. 274 (1903), is identical with *Sphingolabis variegata*, Kirby, Journ. Linn. Soc., Zool. xxiii. p. 326 (1891), as I have seen the types of both; but it seems that both these names must fall before the name employed by Fabricius (Ent. Syst. ii. p. 5, 1793), who described what seems certainly to be the same insect under the name *Forficula flavipennis*. As it is a true *Chelisothes*, it must be called *Chelisothes flavipennis* (Fabr.).

Chelisothes Shelfordi, Burr, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) vi. p. 96, pl. iv. fig. 4 (1900), and *Ch. hercules*, Burr, l. c. p. 97, pl. iv. fig. 2, are respectively the ♀ and ♂ of the same species. The former name occurs earlier and so must stand. The form of the forceps of *Ch. Shelfordi* is so unusual for a ♀ that I allowed myself to assume it to be a ♂. In several large Chelisochoidæ the females look like males (e. g. *Ch. glaucopterus*), and probably *Ch. dorieæ*, Borm., is the ♂ of *Ch. superbus*, Dohrn.

Royal Societies' Club,
St. James's Street, S.W.
July 1905.